NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 6—VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 11, 1823. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 630.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

MARYLAND. With much regret we have to believe, that the late elections in this state make it probable that our constitution will not be amended, as proposed, at the next session, by striking out the religious *test* required of members of the legislature and others appointed to office. It is a shame that, at this enlightened day and in this free country, an attempt should be made, by government, to *force* the consciences of men, in matters of faith, or prescribe the duties which they owe to their CREATOR.

TENNESSEE. The message of the governor of this state, inserted in the present sheet, is recommended to the attention of our readers. He warmly recommends a winding-up of the concerns of the banks which do not pay their debts; and his observations, in general, abound with practical good sense and sound political principles.

JURORS. A person was lately tried for murder at New York—two of the persons were excused by the judge, as incompetent to serve, because they had religious scruples of convicting a man of any crime for which death might be the result.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. It appears to be the practice of the "republicans" of the city of New York, to meet in their respective wards and select a certain number of persons, who assemble together under the denomination of the "Republican General Committee," and nominate individuals to be supported as candidates for the legislature, &c. The ward meetings were held on Wednesday last week, and resulted in the choice of a large majority of delegates opposed to the appointment of electors of president and vice president by the *legislature* of the state. One of those meetings was exceedingly disorderly, if the account published is true, and it broke up in perfect confusion, the lamps having been broken and lights extinguished, to defeat the will of the majority present, which, (it is said), was that the people should elect the presidential electors. The general committee, however, met on the evening of the 2nd of October, and passed the following resolutions *unanimously*, which were ordered to be published. They are not determinate on the point now agitated in the state of New York, but, judging by what we see in the papers, there is no doubt that a law will be passed to restore the *right* of electing electors to the people thereof.

Resolved, That this committee approve of the usual course of nominating a candidate for the office of president of the United States, by a caucus of the republican members of congress.

Resolved, In order to prevent the election of president coming to the house of representatives, an event always to be deprecated, that it is the sense of the general committee that the constitution of the United States ought to be so amended as to give the election *directly to the people*, without the intervention of electors.

WM. PAULDING, jr. chairman.
John L. Lawrence, sec. pro tem.

MEXICO. It is stated that the new government has agreed with the agent of Barclay, Herring and Richardson, of London, for a loan of *twenty millions of dollars*, "at 70 per cent." The first million to be paid in six months, and the remainder in monthly payments of a million. Here we see that the country which *produces* the dollars, is compelled to borrow them of the country whose industry *earns* them and gathers them to itself, when produced.

INDIAN TREATY. *St. Augustine, Sept.* 18. We have information that is highly satisfactory. The Indians and the commissioners have been several days in conferences, and great harmony has prevailed; and we understand that the Indians, relying upon the magnanimity and benevolence of the government, have agreed to accept such offers as shall be made to them by the commissioners; and we have a confidence that they will pursue a just policy, and make such a disposition of our red children as shall secure the people of this territory from any apprehensions, and thus merit our warmest thanks.

We further understand, that the Indians have come down to view the lands, upon which the government proposes to locate them.

ROYALTY. There is an officer in England called "*the clerk of the pipe*," whose duty it is to hold up the chancellor's gown when he goes to court, for which he receives several thousand pounds a year!

We find, in an English paper, (says the Boston Patriot), a long statement of an action brought by a *gentleman* against a *farmer*, for destroying the gentleman's rooks. The farmer alleged, in defence, that he destroyed the rooks to prevent their depredations upon his crop of canary seed. A difficulty arose about the *damages*, the value of a rook not being settled; but was removed by proof that the *gentleman* sold the young rooks to poulterers in London at four shillings per dozen, to make *pigeon pies!!!* Damages, twenty shillings.

The above are *English* practices. In this land of democracy, we should think it odd if one man, to protect his corn field, should shoot crows that nested on the trees of his neighbor, and then be sued by said neighbor for *damages*, on the ground that the *young crows* were sold to the Boston nabobs for woodcocks.

CATTLE SHEWS AND FAIRS. The *Brighton* cattle shew and exhibition of domestic manufactures, is to be held on the 15th and 16th instant. Many handsome premiums are offered for cattle, sheep and swine, of desirable qualities; for the best cultivated fields in grain and roots; the best orchards, dairies, &c.; for certain kinds of forest and orchard trees, and hedges; for a great variety of manufactures; for skill in ploughing, &c.

The *New Hampshire* show and fair has been held, and there was a fine exhibit of cattle and a great many manufactured articles.

There is to be fair, or exhibition, and award of premiums for *domestic manufactures*, in the city of *New York*, on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of next month. There are very handsome premiums for woollen, cotton, linen and silk goods, of forty-five

different descriptions; for paper, of three sorts; of iron manufactures, nine sorts; of leather, six sorts; of brass wire, *pins* and castors; of glass, two sorts; of stones, &c. seven sorts; and fifteen other premiums for miscellaneous articles, in reference to different branches of the mechanic arts. The following extract from the address of the directors will shew the scope and design of this association:

"The directors of the New York mechanic and scientific institution, taking into consideration the importance of encouraging industry and skill in the arts and manufactures of their country, which is one of the objects of their association, have determined on a fair, to be holden in the city of New York, on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of November, 1823, at which time premiums will be awarded for the best articles in various mechanical branches and manufactures. They have accordingly appointed the subscribers a committee to address their fellow citizens on the subject.

The competition held out by this institution is not to be confined to the city or state of New York; but is open to every part of the union. The premiums offered are not large, on account of the number proposed, but the society hope that, if their efforts meet with due encouragement, they will be enabled to propose another exhibition, at an early period, and premiums more worthy of themselves and the cause of domestic manufactures.

One of the principal objects, at present, is to excite competition and perfection in the manufacture of certain fabrics which are imported, and which, with due encouragement, may be improved to that degree as to exclude importation, and, thereby, promote the manufacturing industry and mechanical skill of our own countrymen. It is not, however, intended by these measures to exclude from notice the skill of other artists, inventors, apprentices or females. They are all invited to come forward with their works, the evidence of their individual exertions and their handicraft abilities. Where no premium is offered, the directors have made a reserve for discretionary premiums, and due notice will be taken of every thing presented, and places or stands allotted for their exhibition and sale. They, therefore, hope that inventors, manufacturers, apprentices and others, will come forward and exhibit all kinds of manufactured articles, useful inventions, specimens of domestic industry, that thereby the directors may, on some future occasion, be better enabled to designate what is most useful, and what the state of the arts and manufactures of our country most loudly calls for.

To carry the objects of this association into effect with greater force and energy, donations are respectfully solicited from those who feel interested in the encouragement of the industry, arts and manufactures of the United States. Such donations will be received by the treasurer, and appropriated to the general objects of the institution.

Where an individual may wish to encourage a particular branch of industry, and his donation appropriated as a premium, it shall be so applied, and the subject hereafter inserted in the list of premiums. Or if, in order to encourage the undertaking of the New York mechanic and scientific institution, any person should be desirous to become a member, it is necessary that five dollars be paid on entrance, and two dollars annually. This will entitle the person, so becoming a member, to certain privileges, and the right of attending the lectures of the two professors during the winter on chemistry, and other subjects of science applied to manufactures and the arts. The same may be effected by paying twenty five dollars at one time, as a life member, in lieu of all other charges."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. There has just been printed, by order of the house of commons, the report of the prisons in Ireland. According to this document, the number of persons committed were 12,284. The crimes for which the 12,284 prisoners were committed are also given under separate heads; the following are extracts from such classification—Committed on charge of abduction, 33; combination, 73, *conspiracy to murder*, 17; *distilling illegally*, 1249; gaol-breaking, 6; highway robbery 100; *murder*, 257; oaths-administering and taking unlawfully, 74; perjury, 33; riotous assembly, 316; riotous assembly, appearing armed by night, and attacking dwelling-houses, 47; seditious practices, 54; shooting at persons, 53; writing and sending threatening letters, 13; taking forcible possession, 70.

The Liverpool Advertiser says—The circumstance of the recent sale of the Morning Chronicle newspaper for so large a sum as *forty thousand pounds*, [177,600 dollars], has excited much conversation, and some inquiries have been addressed to us on the subject. But we are in possession of no particulars beyond the fact of the sale; and that the printing materials were not included in the forty thousand pounds for the copy right, but were sold separately. The Morning Chronicle is an old established daily paper; is in high estimation in London; and, as we have heard, is subscribed for in all parts of the world.

France. The duke of Bordeaux, we believe, is almost three years old—a late Paris paper contains the following notice of him: A numerous assembly having met a few days since, at the chateau of the princess B———, they were walking in the park, when suddenly two carriages appeared at the end of the avenue, escorted by the royal guards: it was the duke of Bordeaux. The visit of the young prince was welcomed by cries of vive le roi, and a crowd presently gathered round him. While they were shewing him the gardens and the park, a servant arrived, bringing the *Moniteur*, in which was a telegraphic despatch. On seeing this "*grand*" paper, the young duke exclaimed, 'It is a letter from my friends of the royal guards.' 'You ought to love them,' said the princess to him—'Oh! yes,' he replied, 'for they beat the revolutionists.' 'What! my prince, do you know already what revolutionists are?' 'They are the enemies of the good God,' said the young prince, 'to whom I pray morning and night—of the good God who is on high where papa is.'

Marshal *Moncey*, duke of *Conegliano*, who commands the division of the French army in Catalonia, and so fervently expresses his devotion to Louis 18th, and the august family of the Bourbons, has *six* flags to his name in the *dictionnaire des Girouettes*, (dictionary of Weathercocks). He commanded "the army of the Pyrenees," in the time of the convention; and the following is a genuine extract from the Paris Moniteur.

"*Letter of the general-in-chief of the army of the Western Pyrenees to the president of the national convention.*

"Head quarters of Chauvin Dragon,
6th Pluviose, year three of the French republic.

"*Citizen president*—The anniversary of the death of the last king of the French, of Capet, was celebrated on the 2d Pluviose, by all the army of the Western Pyrenees.

"There we devoted to the hatred of republican posterity, the tyrant—there we swore by the *manes*

of the men of the 10th August; by the *manes* of those who have been mowed down in the war of liberty against tyranny, never to acknowledge king or royalty, and, as new Brutusses, to plunge the avenging steel into the bosom of any one who should dare to aspire to the government of one man.

"The representative of the people, Baudot, who presided at this festival at Tolosy, will undoubtedly inform you that the army of the western Pyrenees continues to be worthy of the republic, by its decided opinion, by its invincible horror against kings anh royalty—Health and fraternity! MONCEY."

Spain. The French took possession of St. Roque on the 12th of August; and, at about that date, sir Robert Wilson and gen. Lallemand were at *Gibraltar.* It does not appear, however, that they have abandoned the cause of Spain.

Gen. Riego arrived at Malaga and soon raised 3000 infantry and 800 cavalry. This shews that the spirit of Spain is not yet subdued. He had arrested and imprisoned *Zayas*, with several of his officers, and some priests.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated September 3, says that the French have been repulsed at Tariffa, with the reported loss of 800 men. Sir Robert Wilson had left Gibraltar for Malaga, so he still adheres to the cause. Gen Zayas and several Spanish officers had arrived at Gibraltar, whither they had been sent by Riego.

Cadiz, up to the 3d of Sept. had not been bombarded; and hence some believe that the French cannot effectually assail the place.

The following notice of the capital of Spain is interesting: Madrid is situated about 625 miles from Paris, on a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, without any ramparts for its defence. It is remarkable for the temperature of its atmosphere, and was, on that account, originally selected, as the royal residence. It is washed by the river Manzanares, over which two magnificent bridges are erected—There are seven thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dwelling houses, and about one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants. The buildings are of brick, and the windows, secured with iron grates, present a gloomy and sullen appearance. The streets are long, broad, clean and commodious, enlivened and refreshened, at proper intervals, with fountains. The market place is a square, surrounded with three hundred houses, five stories in height, and each is adorned with a handsome balcony.

Portugal—is in a very unsettled state. It is now believed that the king's wife and son brought about the late revolution, to dethrone or destroy the husband and father!—hence parties run high. The queen and prince have had a secret cabinet of their own, and many powerful partizans.

Accounts have been received of the arrival, at Brest, of the Portuguese fleet which escaped from Bahia, consisting of one ship of the line, three frigates, six corvettes and several armed merchantmen, besides about 100 sail of other vessels, on their way to Portugal. This fleet left Bahia on the 15th July, crowded with officers, soldiers and Brazilian families, and, so rapid was their flight, that they could only take 30 days provisions on board, and those of a very inferior kind. Several other vessels belonging to the convoy had been captured by a part of lord Cochrane's squadron. Provisions, to the value of 20,000 dollars, were furnished by the royal, in order to enable the fleet to reach Lisbon.

The people of the Western Islands have yielded, though reluctantly, to the abolition of the constitution. At Terceira it is said that the people resisted it, and killed the governor, &c.

Turkey and Greece. The captain pacha landed 4,000 men at the island of Eubœa, who burnt the villages and destroyed many of the Greeks—14,000 Turks were advancing on Athens. Great confusion prevailed there, and many of the inhabitants had fled to Salamis. A party of the Greek troops occupied the citadel, a very strong place, supplied with provisions for twelve months with plenty of water, for the ancient spring has been recently discovered.

Patras, Coron, Modon and the citadel of Corinth, are possessed by the Turks—18,000 Albanians are at Patras, who were about to march into the peninsula by way of the isthmus of Corinth. The whole Turkish force under Ibrahim pacha, is given at 40,000 men. It is feared that the Greeks are not prepared to resist this formidable force.

The Egyptian fleet, consisting of forty-three sail, two of which are superb frigates, has sailed from Alexandria, with 5,000 troops, destined for Candia; some of the fortified places of which were still in the hands of the Turks.

It is estimated that 15,000 Greeks have returned to Scio. They are butchered in the most horrid manner. A letter from that island, among other instances of cruelty almost unparalleled, states the following: "A person informed me, a few days since, that he saw the head of a Greek severed from his body with no other instrument than a blunt knife, whilst the poor wretch was struggling in agony, undergoing such unheard of barbarity! this poor man was not secured in any way, the executioner merely standing over him, holding him with his hands and knees." How long will Christian Europe consent that their fellow Christians shall be treated thus, and the government which permits the horrid barbarities of these monsters be acknowledged, because it is "legitimate?"

The French frigate Medea has captured a piratical vessel, carrying 20 guns, and commanded by a person named Fazzioli, who has made himself famous in the Archipelago by his crimes. He, himself, with 30 of his people, were made prisoners.

The war with the Persians still continues, and it is said that the Turks have latterly gained some advantages near Bagdad.

Brazil. It appears probable that the emperor will soon be acknowledged all over this extensive empire, in consequence of the downfall of the constitution in Portugal.

Peru. We hear much of the preparations making for battle. The combined army of Colombia and Peru, under Bolivar, was soon to march against the royalists under Canterac and Valdes, who are said to be at the head of 10,000 men. The U. S. ship Franklin was at Callao on the 1st of June last, all well.

Chili. The political condition of this country is unsettled. The new dictator, Friere, had not given satisfaction, and was expected to resign. The Chilian fleet, lying at Valparaiso, and other vessels in the harbor, were much injured by a terrible gale of wind that began on the 7th and lasted to the 9th of June—20 sail of merchant vessels were totally lost, as well as many lives. The gale is said to have been the severest ever known at Valparaiso.

We have a detailed account of the effects of this gale. The Chilian squadron was exceedingly injured. A ship of 500 tons was broken in two in a moment! and others dashed to atoms against the rocks, almost instantly. When the storm subsided, the shore, for a mile and a half, was lined with goods, the product of many countries, with water casks,

pieces of timber, &c. &c. in dreadful confusion. The torrents of rain from the mountains overwhelmed many of the houses, and carried others away. The damage sustained is estimated at a million of dollars—the number of lives lost was not ascertained, but it must have been great. This disaster, in addition to the late earthquake, has nearly destroyed Valparaiso. Among the vessels lost were the American ships Alvendral, with 1,700 casks of oil, and the Charles, also a whaler. The rest were chiefly British or Chilian.

The city had also been sickly—900 persons had died of the complaints incident to the climate in 17 days. There was a great drought before the storm; religious processions were making to offer up prayers for rain, and 500 dollars had been subscribed to purchase "new dresses for two saints in the cathedral."

Colombia. The ship Esperanza, of 64 guns, and the barque Charles, of 18, have been added to the navy of the republic. The former brought 20,000 stand of arms, and 10,000 suits of clothing for the army, from Holland.

The Curracoa Courant, of the 30th of August, contains extracts from the journal of the Colombian squadron, giving the particulars of the naval engagement in the Lagoon of Maracaybo, which preceded the surrender of Morales, which is summed up as follows:—

"In this glorious and memorable action we have lost eight officers and 36 soldiers and sailors killed, and 14 of the first, and 115 of the latter wounded, and one officer bruised, while the enemy have lost the frightful number of more than 800, between the one and the other, besides 69 officers and 369 soldiers and sailors prisoners, in our possession, 8 of the former and 10 of the latter wounded.

List of the vessels taken and ammunition, &c. found on board, viz. Brig San Carlos—brigantine Riego (a) Moraton—schooner Mariana—schooner Maria—schr. Liberal Guayreno—pilot boat Monte rate—schooner Maria Habanera—schooner Rayo—schooner Extrella—schooner Guagara—schooner Cora—falucho Relampago.--powder in grain, arobas, 28—cannon, of calibres. 29—cannon balls, 773—bar shot, 149—bags of langrage, 334-cannon cartridges, 710-muskets, 453-musket cartridges, 14 590- boxes of fires flarks, 6—lances, 252—bayonets, 112—cartridge boxes, 51—pistols, 12—blunderbusses, 4—cutlasses, 111.

Demarara. A general rising of the slaves in some of the districts of this colony has been mentioned. We now learn that the regular troops and militia marched against them—they made battle with such means as they had, but were, of course, defeated, and about 150 of them are said to have been killed. Some were taken prisoners who have since been executed. A fanatic preacher, a white man, is said to have produced this revolt, by telling the blacks that the British parliament had passed an act for their emancipation. This person was arrested and confined. The slaves had not committed any acts of vengeance, but contented themselves with confining such white men as fell into their power, *in the stocks.* The alarm, however, was not yet over. ☞One account says that the slaves were *armed.*

☞*Later intelligence—from Gibraltar papers of the 2d and London of the 4th Sept.*

The Madrid Gazette of the 25th August, contains an official account of the capitulation of Corunna; yet a doubt is expressed whether a surrender had taken place on the first Sept. There is a report that Figueras has capitulated—this is not probable. Ciudad Rodrigo is said to be invested.

It is stated that the French have met with a severe loss at Matagorda, near Cadiz.

It was understood that the propositions of the duke of Angouleme have been rejected by the government. The rejection, it is said, was written by the king himself.

There are various rumors which would insinuate that Ballasteros did not submit to the regency of Madrid, and that he rather made an armistice than a surrender.

Much alarm prevailed at Madrid, on account of the vicinity of the Spanish troops.

The king of Portugal has deprived sir Robert Wilson of the order of Tower and Sword, on account of his "revolutionary principles." Another account says that sir Robert had *returned* the insignia of the order, on account of the king's opposition to such principles.

The French blockading squadron has turned off a British packet from Cadiz—the captain of which entered his protest against the proceeding.

Mr. Canning is said to have disapproved of sir William A'Court's conduct in remaining at Seville, after the removal of the king.

The exchange at Paris has been much agitated, in consequence of a belief that the negociations with Spain were at an end.

The French army before Cadiz is somewhat disaffected—three *officers* who deserted have arrived at at Gibraltar. The royal duke begins to want money, and the people are much dissatisfied with the contributions levied upon them.

From *Turkey* and *Greece* we have also some news. Constantinople was again set on fire on the 31st July. The Greeks have obtained several small advantages in different quarters, and it is repeated that the Turks were sorely defeated at Thermopylæ, as heretofore stated; but we have not particulars.

☞The following are given as the conditions on which the French were willing to withdraw their troops, and conclude a peace:

1. That Spain shall proceed to constitute an upper chamber, or senate, of nobles, upon the plan of the house of peers in France or England; or, if titles be wanting, or objected to, that the senate shall be constituted upon the plan of that of America.

2. The king to have a veto upon all laws, as the kings of England and France, and to have the command of the armies and the administration of the public force in full.

3. The parochial clergy and episcopacy of Spain to receive a sufficient stipend: Bishops not less than 10,000 dollars, annually, nor parochial clergy less than 8,000 dollars. And this to be secured in land and not to be dependent upon any annual supply.

4. The inquisition to be abolished.

5. The press to be free, but to be responsible.

6. A perfect amnesty of all that has passed.

In the London Courier, the following is given as the answer of Ferdinand, which is said to have been returned on the last day of the term fixed by the duke d'Angouleme, and to have been in the hand writing of the king.

1. That he has never ceased to enjoy personal liberty until the appearance of the French troops in Spain.

2. That the blood which has been shed, in this unjust war, will recoil upon the head of Louis XVIII. and all Frenchmen.

3. That they are responsible before God for the evils that may happen, either to Ferdinand or his family.

4. That the king relies, confidently, upon the intervention of England.

An account from Bayonne, dated Aug. 23, says—*Ballasteros* continues to keep in the same positions he occupied at the time of the arrangement with general Molitor.

It is stated that 100,000 dollars was offered, as a bribe, to Galiano, a deputy to the cortes, to obtain his aid in favor of the projects of the French—which was refused. All hope of peace is at an end.

A new European congress, it is said, is to meet at Milan. A brother of the emperor of Austria will probably succeed the late pope.

Defeat of the Ricaree Indians.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Head quarters, western department,
Louisville, Ken. Sept. 21, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the general in-chief, a copy of a letter from col. H. Leavenworth, reporting the handsome and honorable result of his late expedition against the Ricaras Indians, numbered 1, with a copy of a treaty of peace with that nation, No. 2.

I have directed gen. Atkinson to take measures to ascertain the temper and disposition of the Sioux, and their motives for abandoning our troops at a time when their presence and aid were most wanted. I have also directed him to keep an eye upon the Ricaras, as well as the Mandans; and to make his arrangements with a view to the chastisement of the Blackfoot Indians, early in the next spring or summer. As this measure appears to be indispensably necessary, to secure our citizens in that quarter, I trust that the 1st regiment will be permitted to take post at Council Bluffs, in November next. Respectfully, I have the honor to be,

E. P. GAINES, maj. gen.

To the adjutant general.

HEAD QUARTERS, 6th REGT.
Fort Atkinson, Aug. 30, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the troops, who lately visited the Ricara towns, returned to this post on the 27th inst.

We arrived before the Ricara towns on the 9th of the present month. The Sioux Indians, who were with us, were met by the Ricaras, a short distance from their towns, and a skirmish took place between them. The Ricaras maintained their ground, or rather, drove the Sioux back, until the regular troops and general Ashley's men arrived, and formed their line. The Ricaras were then immediately driven into their towns. The Sioux were so much scattered in front of the troops that the latter were unable to deliver their fire, without killing some of the Sioux, and, therefore, did not fire.

Our boats arrived subsequently, during the evening of the 9th, and our artillery was disembarked.

On the morning of the 10th, captain Riley, with a company of riflemen, and lieut Bradley, with a company of infantry, were ordered to take possession of a hill above the upper village. They immediately took a position there, within one hundred steps from the town, and in a situation which screened them from the fire of the enemy from the towns. At the same moment lieut. Morris, with one six pounder, and a five and a half inch howitzer, commenced an attack on the lower town. Serjeant Perkins, with one six pounder, was ordered to report to Mr. Vanderburg, of the Missouri Fur Company. This six pounder was placed above the upper village. A brisk fire was continued upon the towns until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Sioux were, in the mean time, busily engaged in gathering and carrying off the corn of the Ricaras.

At 8 o'clock, maj. Ketchum was also ordered to the upper village with his company.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the six pounder and the troops, opposed to the upper village, were withdrawn, and our whole force concentrated below the lower village, and the troops ordered to form, for the purpose of collecting corn for their own use, as gen. Ashley's men had then been destitute of provisions for two days. At this time, a party of Sioux and a party of Ricaras, both on horseback, were discovered holding a parley on the hill beyond the upper town. It was also discovered that the Sioux were going off, though they had given no intimation of their intention to do so. The Ricaras sent out and begged for peace. They said that the first shot from our cannon had killed the celebrated chief, called "Grey Eyes," who caused all the mischief, and that we had killed a great many of their people, and of their horses. They were evidently very much terrified and completely humbled. Being convinced of this, and supposing that the government would be better pleased to have those Indians *corrected* than *exterminated*, and as the Sioux, amounting to about 7 or 800 warriors, had left us in a very strange and unaccountable manner, it was thought best, under all the circumstances of the case, to listen to the solicitations of the Ricaras for peace, especially as it was understood that our round shot were nearly all expended; consequently, a treaty was made with them, a copy of which is enclosed.

In restoring to general Ashley the property taken, it was thought that the Indians did not perform their engagement on that subject, as well as they were able to do; and they were threatened with an attack. Their principal chief, the Little Soldier, came to us, and begged permission to withdraw his family from the village before we attacked it; and he gave us the most conclusive evidence of his friendly disposition towards us. It was now late in the afternoon of the 12th, the 10th and 11th having been spent in action and negociation and interchanging visits, our men frequenting the towns for the purpose of trading for mocasins, &c. and the Indians manifesting every symptom of having been thoroughly brought to a sense of their interest and duty, it was concluded to postpone the attack until morning, and the troops were dismissed from parade.

It had been ascertained by me, that the Indians were so much alarmed by our threatening again to attack them, that they would probably run away and leave their villages. This, it was thought, would have an unfavorable effect upon the Indians, and make them more inclined to commit depredations upon the traders; and, as the Little Soldier soon after sent out, for general Ashley, a few more buffalo robes, with a message that he could not possibly do more, and begging that we would have pity on them, I sent him word that I would not attack them; that it was not their property that we wanted; to make his people feel safe, and conduct themselves well, and they should not be hurt.

Early on the morning of the 13th we found the Ricaras had left their towns during the night.

Major Ketchum, with his company, and company E. commanded by lieut. Bradley, and lieut. Morris, with one six pounder, were ordered to take possession of the towns, and to suffer not the least article to be taken away, or the towns to be injured.

A messenger was sent to call back the Indians, if

possible, and to induce them to take possession of their villages, but they could not be found. It was now evident that our artillery had been served with very great effect. The towns had been completely riddled. We found thirty-one new graves, and we found that several old ones had been opened, and the surface set thick with prickly pears to conceal the new dirt. We know that 10 men, who were killed by the Sioux in the skirmish on the 9th, were buried in five graves; and we know, also, that more than one was buried in several of the other graves. From the best evidence which we could collect, it is supposed that more than 50 of their people were killed, and a great number wounded. Our messenger returned on the evening of the 14th, without having been able to find the Ricaras.

On the morning of the 15th, we placed the mother of the late chief, Grey Eyes, (an aged and infirm woman, whom they left in their flight), in one of the principal lodges of the lower village, gave her plenty of provisions and water, and left her in the quiet possession of the towns, and the property left by the Indians, except some corn, which had been taken for the subsistence of the men. At about 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th, the troops were embarked to descend the river, and our guard withdrawn, and every soul removed from the villages, except the woman beforementioned. All the boats were got under way nearly at the same time. Before we were out of sight of the towns, we had the mortification to discover them to be on fire. There is no doubt but they have been consumed to ashes, nor is there any doubt but that they were set on fire by one M'Donald, a partner, and one Gordon, a clerk of the Missouri Fur Company. Had not this been done, there is no doubt, there is no room to doubt, but that the Ricara Indians would, in future, have behaved as well towards our countrymen as any other Indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion, that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities.

It is understood that this company, (the Missouri), have withdrawn their trade from above the Sioux country. Not so with Messrs. Ashley and Henry; they have a small number of men and a large amount of property at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and they were deeply interested in the correction and pacification of the Ricaras. Their zeal and efficiency in aiding to chastise those Indians were conspicuous and highly honorable.

We found the Ricara Indians in two villages, the lower one containing 71 dirt lodges, and the upper village 70 dirt lodges. Each village was enclosed with palisadoes, or pickets, and a ditch, and a greater part of the lodges had a ditch around the bottom on the inside. These works, however, had been represented to be much stronger than what we found them to be.

During our operations, we sustained no loss in men, and had but two wounded, Hugh Johnson, of gen. Ashley's command, and Smith, a private of major Ketchum's company.

Our officers and men have returned in fine health and spirits, and it is well, for those left here are nearly all sick. Capt. Fowle arrived here with 85 men, (recruits), on the 28th instant.

Our spring wheat has done well, and all our crops are very good. No material losses will be sustained by our absence. In ascending the river, we lost one boat and seven men drowned, and had another boat sunk by a storm. We lost one swivel and some ammunition, and some provisions; a particular account of all of which shall be soon fowarded, together with a statement of every item of expense.

I have been highly gratified with the officers and men of the regiment, and also with gen. Ashley, and his command of 80 men, and intend to do myself the honor to make a more detailed and circumstantial account of all our proceedings, and of what was done by each, and hope that what has been done will meet the approbation of our superior officers, and of the government. I have the honor be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. LEAVENWORTH,
Col. commanding 6th regt.

Brig. gen. H. ATKINSON,
Commanding western department.

HEAD QUARTERS, 6TH INFANTRY,
Fort Atkinson, Aug. 29, 1823.

ORDERS.

The colonel commanding is happy to announce to his command, that the objects of the late expedition against the Ricara Indians, have been effected.

The blood of our countrymen has been honorably avenged, the Ricaras humbled, and in such a manner as will teach them, and other Indian tribes, to respect the American name and character.

In effecting these objects, the duties which have been performed by every part of the regiment, as well those left at this place, as those who ascended the river, has been arduous in the extreme; but those duties have been performed with a zeal, cheerfulness and efficiency, which is highly honorable to them, and which entitles them to the approbation of their country.

Where all have done well, and all have been zealous to contribute their whole and entire power to promote the public service, it is as delicate as it is difficult to mention individual instances; but that the combination of circumstances has enabled some to perform more than others, cannot be doubted.

The colonel commanding has been highly gratified with the promptness and alacrity manifested by majors Woolley and Ketchum, in joining the expedition, and equally so with their subsequent conduct.

The efficiency of captain Armstrong's company, and energies of his men, have been preserved in an eminent degree. The captain has manifested his usual skill in the management of his company, and has given every reason to place the greatest confidence in the physical strength and force of his company. In this respect he has satisfied his commanding officer.

With capt. Riley, the colonel commanding has been highly pleased. He has been skilful, discreet and successful in the management of his men, and the boat and public property committed to his charge. His efficiency and promptness in the execution of orders, have been conspicuous and highly honorable to him.

Dr. Gale has not only performed his duty to the entire satisfaction of the commandant, but has done more; he has frequently volunteered his services to perform important duties, and particularly in saving the public property in the large boat, when she was sunk by a severe storm at night. He effected much, and in a manner highly gratifying to all who knew the circumstances. Although lieut. Wickliffe had the misfortune to lose the boat which was committed to his charge, it has been evident that his zeal for the good of the public service has been equal to that of any other gentleman with the expedition.

In every situation in which lieut. Bradley has been placed, he has given entire satisfaction, and would, no doubt, had he been put to a more serious trial.

To the gentlemen of the staff generally, the commandant returns his thanks. Lieut. Cruger has performed the duties of quartermaster and assistant commissary, in the most correct and acceptable manner; and, in addition, rendered important services, by volunteering his services as an extra adjutant to the Missouri legion, during our operations.

Lieut. Noel, in discharging the duty of adjutant, has given the most entire satisfaction, and the fullest evidence of his ability to perform still more important service.

It has fallen to the lot of lieut. Morris to perform the most important duties, and he has done so in a manner that cannot be too highly commended.

When our boats were lost, and much of our ammunition either lost, or damaged in a great degree, we found it replaced and well prepared, by the activity and attention of lieut. Morris, and that, too, without delaying the expedition a single hour.

The lieutenant's management and direction of the artillery, would have done honor to a master of the trade.

The men who were attached to the artillery deserve notice and the approbation of their country. They have that of the colonel commanding, in a high degree; particularly sergeants Lathrop and Perkins; the former of whom, with one of the six pounders, made very superior shots.

The colonel commanding cannot dismiss this subject without again mentioning his very great satisfaction with the gallant and honorable conduct of general Ashley, and his brave and hardy little corps of mountaineers, although for several days entirely distitute of subsistence, they persevered in "noble daring," without a murmur. The colonel commanding only regrets that he can offer them nothing more substantial than his thanks.

H. LEAVENWORTH,
Colonel commanding.

Legislature of Tennessee.

Murfreesboro,' Sept. 17.

On Monday last both branches of the general assembly convened in the new buildings, appropriated to that purpose, and formed a quorum in each house respectively, all of the members of the senate being present—and Mr. *Reneau*, the member of Sevier, being the only one absent in the house of representatives, who, we are sorry to learn, is detained at home by indisposition.

On yesterday, at 12 o'clock, his excellency the the governor, transmitted, by the hon. *Daniel Graham*, secretary of state, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the senate, and
of the house of representatives:

Perhaps a more suitable occasion may not offer, to tender to my fellow-citizens of Tennessee, my grateful acknowledgement for the late expression of their approbation, by calling me again to the office of chief magistrate of the state. This additional proof of their confidence, will, I trust, be constantly in my recollection, in the discharge of the official duties which may devolve upon me.

Amongst the subjects upon which, it is probable, your body will have to act at the present session, that of the depressed state of our currency has a high claim to your attention.

When our banks suspended the payment of specie in 1819, it was thought, by those who then advocated it, to be a measure which the embarrassments of the country, at that time, required; but no one believed that the suspension ought to, or would, continue for any length of time; and, as a consequence of such a belief, a law was passed, at the session of 1821, requiring that the banks shall commence the redemption of their notes on the first Monday of April next. As that time approaches, an apprehension appears to prevail, that much distress will result from a rigid enforcement of the law, and a solicitude is felt, by many, for an extension of the time, when it is to be carried into effect. There being a difference of opinion in relation to this matter, among the most enlightened men of the country, I offer *that* which I have formed, with a deep sense of my liability to err, not doubting but that the legislature will give to it all the consideration to which they may think it entitled. It is urged in favor of a repeal of the law, that the banks, to enable them to commence specie payments, will have to make large calls on their debtors, the effects of which will be felt by all classes of society; and that scenes of distress will follow which the country has not, heretofore, witnessed. This result, I tkink, is extremely questionable. Is it not probable that, as the banks withdraw their paper from circulation, its place, in a great measure, will be supplied by a sound currency, circulated by individuals, who now keep their money hoarded up, from a want of confidence in the fluctuating state of a paper medium? But, it is further urged in favor of a repeal of the law, that, if the banks were to resume the payment of their notes, that the specie would soon be withdrawn from the country, by the payment of debts due to foreign creditors. If the debts of that description are so considerable as to produce such effect, it would be a subject of regret; but can it, in justice, be prevented? Those debts were contracted in good faith, payable in specie or its equivalent, and it would, as I conceive, be improper that contracts, thus made, should, in any way, be impaired by a legislative act. If our gold and silver should thus disappear, for a time, exhibiting the melancholy fact, that we have traded beyond our means, it will teach us the useful lesson so to regulate our commerce, in future, as to produce the balance of trade in our favor. If we give to the country a sound currency, and restore confidence in the stability of our laws, there is good reason to hope that this evil will not be extensively felt. The principal part of our foreign debts are owing by solvent men, who feel interested in the welfare of the community, and who will purchase produce to pay their debts, if there is a reasonable hope of making a small profit, in preference to taking away gold and silver. But, whatever opinion may be entertained as to the expediency of specie payments, the late decisions of the supreme court of the state, declaring the endorsement law unconstitutional, makes it peculiarly necessary that something should be done to restore a sound medium as speedily as possible. A very natural consequence which will result from this decision, considering the present rate of exchange, will be the issuing of executions, without the endorsement, to take Tennessee bank paper. I presume it will not be pretended, that any law ought so far to interpose as to prevent the operation of this judicial decision. No course of legislation can be imagined more ruinous to the interests and liberties of the people and to our happy form of government, than an attempt to interfere with the honest and independent expression of opinion by the judicial department.

With this view of the subject, I cannot but believe, that the character and interest of the state require that the law, in question, ought not to be repealed. We all acknowledge that a good sound

currency must, at some time, be restored. To produce an event so desirable, the state has a crisis to meet—and are we not as well prepared to meet it now as some twelve or eighteen months hence? No doubt, when the regeneration shall take place, that some persons in the community may suffer by it: but the healthy condition of the body politic, which will inevitably follow, will more than compensate for the injury a few individuals may possibly sustain.

Should you be of opinion, after a full examination of the subject, that the banks ought to redeem their notes as contemplated by law; and should it appear, by their reports, that they will be unable to do so—I would recommend the propriety of a law, requiring that they shall, upon presentation of some given amount of their notes, pay over in specie, the proportion which their gold and silver on hand may bear, to the amount of notes they may have in circulation, and give a certificate for the balance, payable at some after period, with interest; and that a reasonable time be given to wind up their business in that way which may be the least calculated to injure the community. This plan will do equal justice to the note holders: an object which should not be lost sight of, in the final adjustment of the business of our banks.

There are many who really believe that the community sustains no injury by the circulation of an unsound currency. It is contended that, although the farmer and laborer give a higher price for any article of merchandise they purchase, than if they paid in specie, yet they are compensated by a corresponding increased price for their labor. It is true that merchants generally take care to avoid the effect of a paper medium. They know what their goods cost, and, selling them, secure not only a reasonable profit, but an additional per cent. to guard against the loss to which they are liable by the fluctuations of a paper currency. It is not so with the farmer or laborer, as they have no data by which to make a nice calculation of the value of their produce or labor; and if they can receive the same prices they had previously been accustomed to obtain, when bank paper was good, they are content; thus verifying a sound political maxim, that the laboring part of the people are the last in society who can bring up their services to the standard of a depreciated currency. There is another evil which has ever resulted from the emission of bank paper without a specie basis for its redemption. In no instance, it is believed, either in the United States or elsewhere, has it failed to drive from circulation the precious metals, thus frequently diminishing, instead of increasing, the circulating medium; and the changes to which it is so often subject, makes every individual, in whose hands it remains any time, liable to great losses and inconvenience, that never results from a good currency.

However strongly our feelings may be enlisted in favor of the debtor class of society, there is no means of legislating them out of their pecuniary embarrassments. The remedy is with us all, individually; and the sooner we apply it in earnest the better. We must be economical and industrious; we must encourge the use of domestic or household manufactures. And, above all, we must take care that the profits of the business in which we may be engaged, shall be a little over, or, at least, equal to, our expenditures. A determination to pursue a course of this kind, will soon make us an independent, a prosperous and happy people.

I am fully persuaded, if some change could be made in our judiciary, so as to insure a speedy collection of debts, which may be hereafter contracted, that it would have a happy tendency in preventing that system of credit which has, heretofore, been so ruinous to our state—and it would be the means of producing punctuality and confidence among individuals, in their intercourse with each other in society.

The subject of education has often been recommended, and its claims to the fostering care of the legislature cannot be too strongly urged. Our colleges and academies have languished for the want of those funds so essential to their prospects and usefulness. A strong and very laudable desire seems generally to be manifested, that we should not be dependent upon the literary institutions of our sister states for the education of our sons. We have the means, and it is only necessary that they should be brought into action, and Tennessee will soon be as distinguished for her literary attainments, as she has been for the defence of her rights. The durability of our government will much depend upon the information of its citizens, which cannot be attained by all, unless the means are brought within the reach of all. Then talents will be brought from obscurity, and the son of the poorest man in the community may be qualified for usefulness and the highest office in the state. This subject demands your peculiar attention, and its importance is its highest recommendation.

There is no subject upon which the legislature can act, more important to the preservation of the liberties we enjoy, than the proper organization of the militia. It is inconsistent with the genius of our government and the wishes of the people to keep up a large standing army in time of peace; hence, at the commencement of a war, or of any sudden emergency, our reliance must be wholly on the militia. And it is useless to dwell upon their inefficiency, in time of danger, unless they are well disciplined. A very celebrated military writer observes, with peculiar propriety, that an army, without discipline, is a mob in disguise, more dangerous to itself than the enemy. We need only refer to some scenes of the late war, in which the militia were engaged, for a practical illustration of this remark. To enter into the duties of such a plan, as I might offer for your consideration, would exceed the limits which would be proper in a communication of this kind. But if the subject should be taken up at the present session, I shall cheerfully render any aid in my power to those to whom may be assigned the duty of preparing a bill.

There appears to be a general desire for such a change in our criminal laws, as will insure more certainly the conviction of notorious offenders. Under our present system, we have the evidence of daily experience that felons, thieves and murderers, are acquitted, however strong the proof of their guilt. This must be owing, in a great degree, to the length of time that usually elapses, from the arrest of the culprit until he is brought to trial. The consequence of such unnecessary and highly improper delay is, that public justice is completely lost in sympathies of society, which never fail to become enlisted in favor of a villian, who has been long confined in prison. If we wish to prevent the commission of crimes, justice must be speedy and certain. To be certain, it must be lenient. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that the scale of punishment should be graduated so as to bear a just comparison with the magnitude of offences. With a full belief, that the just punishment of criminals can be better attained by the establishment of a penitentiary, than in any other way, I cannot but

recommend its propriety to your consideration. I am aware that, in our present state of pecuniary embarrassments, the expense of its erection is a very formidable objection—but this objection is done away, in some measure, when we reflect that the confinement of criminals, after conviction, in the jails of the different counties, cost the state half as much, annually, as would build a penitentiary on a small scale. Begin on a small scale, and you may enlarge as circumstances shall require and enable you.

The agricultural and commercial interests of Tennessee, require that we should keep constantly in view the importance of turning our attention to internal improvements at no very distant period. Referring you to what I have heretofore communicated on the subject, I shall, at this time, offer no additional remarks.

By an act of congress, passed at their last session, the legislature of this state is authorized and empowered to affix such price to the vacant land, north and east of the congressional reservation, as in their discretion may be deemed right and proper. Fully convinced that you will direct the sale of those lands in the way best calculated to promote the interests of Tennessee, I shall only express a hope that it will form no part of your plan to sell on credit.

Notwithstanding the temporary depression of our pecuniary concerns and prospects, we have still much reason to be thankful to an overruling Providence, for an abundance of the necessaries and conveniences of life; for a rich and improving country; for general health—peace, and all the enjoyments, consequent on the establishment of our happy form of government. In prosperity or adversity, let us never forget to render thanks for his many mercies, to an Almighty benefactor, who rules the destinies of the universe. WM. CARROLL.

Executive office, 16th September, 1823.

British Order in Council.

At the court of Carlton house, the 21st of July, 1823—Present, the king's most excellent, majesty in council.

Whereas, by an act, passed in the third year of his majesty's reign, entitled "An act to regulate the trade between his majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and other places in America and the West Indies," certain articles, enumerated in the schedule B. annexed to the said act, are permitted to be imported into certain ports of his majesty's said dominions; and, whereas, some of the said articles are subject, on importation into the said ports, to the payment of certain duties, according to the rates set forth in schedule C. annexed to the said act; and, whereas, by an act, passed in the fourth year of his majesty's reign, intitled "An act to authorize his majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage," his majesty is authorized, by and with the advice of his privy council, or by his majesty's order or orders in council, to be published, from time to time, in the *London Gazette*, whenever it shall be deemed expedient, to levy and charge any additional duty or duties of customs, or to withhold the payment of any drawbacks, bounties or allowances, upon any goods, wares or merchandise imported into, or exported from, the United Kingdom, or imported into, or exported from, any of his majesty's dominions, in vessels belonging to any foreign country, in which higher duties shall have been levied, or smaller drawbacks, bounties or allowances granted, upon goods, wares or merchandise, when imported into, or exported from, such foreign country, in British vessels, than are levied or granted upon similar goods, wares or merchandise, when imported or exported in vessels of such country, provided always, that such additional or countervailing duties, so to be imposed, and drawbacks, bounties or allowances, so to be withheld, as aforesaid, shall not be of greater amount than may be deemed fairly to countervail the difference of duty, drawback, bounty or allowance, paid or granted on goods, wares or merchandise, imported into, or exported from, such foreign country, in British vessels, more or less, than the duties, drawbacks, bounties or allowances, there charged or granted, upon similar goods, wares or merchandise, imported into, or exported from, such foreign country, in vessels of such country; and, whereas, British vessels, entering the ports of the United States, from the ports of his majesty's possessions in America, or the West Indies, with cargoes, consisting of articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said possessions, are charged with a duty of one dollar per ton, for tonnage duties and light money, and a discriminating duty of ten per cent. is charged on the cargoes of such vessels, to which vessels of the United States, and cargoes of the same description, entering the ports of those states from the said dominions are not subject; his majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in him, by the said last recited act, and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order, and, it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the date of this order, there shall be charged on all vessels of the United States, which shall enter any of the ports of his majesties possessions in America or the West Indies, with articles of the growth, production or manufacture of the said states, a duty of four shillings and three pence sterling for each and every ton burthen of such vessels, equal, (as nearly as may be), to ninety four cents of the money of the United States, and being the difference between the tonnage duty payable by vessels of the United States and British vessels, entering any of the ports of the United States, from any ports of his majesty's dominions in America and the West Indies, above enumerated; and, further, an addition of ten per cent. upon the duties set forth in table C. above referred to, on any of the articles therein enumerated, which may be imported in any such vessel of the said states; such duties to be levied, collected and applied in the same manner and to the same purposes, as the duties levied under the authority of the said act of the third year of his majesty's reign; and the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. JAMES BULLER.

Eighteenth Congress.

We publish a list of the representatives elected to the eighteenth congress. In New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states, where there has been so great an increase of members by the late census, many gentlemen must have been chosen who were not of the last congress; but it is worthy of remark that only *two* new members are sent from the state of Virginia. This is the steady practice of that commonwealth of politicians, and they acquire and preserve and inconceivable portion of power by the proceeding. We are favorable to rotation in office, and frequent recurrences to the pure fountain of the people for the preservation of good government and an honest admi-

nistration of our affairs—but the fact is well known, that old members of congress always have a certain sort of influence over new ones, that contributes not a little to aid them in the furtherance of measures in which they are specially interested. It may, perhaps, be said that it takes one session, at least, to learn the *mechanical* part of the business of a representative at Washington. It is presumed the list is correct—but we find it running through the papers, without knowing to whom the "credit" of making it out is due.

REPRESENTATIVES

ELECTED FOR THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

[The names marked thus (†) have been representatives in some former congress. The others in *Italic* are all new members.]

MAINE.*

Joshua Cushman	Enoch Lincoln
Ebenezer Herrick	*Stephen Longfellow*
David Kidder	

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Ichabod Bartlett	Aaron Matson
Matthew Harvey	William Plumer, jun
Arthur Livermore†	Thomas Whipple, jun

MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel C. Allen	Samuel Lathrop
John Bailey	*John Locke*
Francis Baylies	Jer. Nelson
B. W. Crowninshield	John Reed
Henry W. Dwight	*Jonas Sibley*
Timothy Fuller	*Daniel Webster*†
Aaron Hobart	

RHODE ISLAND.

Job Durfee	Samuel Eddy

CONNECTICUT.

Noyes Barber	Ebenezer Stoddard
Samuel A. Foote†	Gideon Tomlinson
Ansel Sterling	*Lemuel Whitman*

VERMONT.

Wm. C. Bradley†	R. C. Mallary
D. A. A. Buck	Charles Rich
Samuel C. Crafts	

NEW-YORK.‡

Parmenio Adams	*H. C. Martindale*
John W. Cady	*Dudley Marvin*
C. C. Cambreling	John I. Morgan
Lot Clark	*John Richards*
Ela Collins	*Robert S. Rose*
Hector Craig	*Peter Sharp*
Rowland Day	*James S. Strong*†
Justin Devinel	*Henry R. Storrs*†
Lewis Eaton	John W. Taylor
Charles A. Foote	*Egbert Ten Eyck*
Joel Frost	Albert H. Tracy
Moses Hayden	*J. Tyson*
John Herkimer†	Stephen Van Rensselaer
John L. Hogeboom	W. W. Van Wyck
Lemuel Jenkins	*Isaac Williams*
Samuel Lawrence	Silas Wood
Elisha Litchfield	

NEW JERSEY.

George Cassady	George Holcombe
Lewis Condict	James Matlack
——— *Garrison*	Samuel Swan

PENNSYLVANIA.

James Allison	*W. Cox Ellis*
Samuel Breck	Patrick Farrelly
John Brown	John Findlay
James Buchanan	Walter Forward
Samuel Edwards	*Robert Harris*
Joseph Hemphill	George Plumer
Samuel D. Ingham	Thomas J. Rogers
George Kreamor	Andrew Stewart
Philip S. Markley	John Tod
Samuel McKean	Daniel Udree
Daniel H. Miller	*Isaac Wayne*
James S. Mitchell	*Henry Wilson*
Thomas Patterson	*James Wilson*

DELAWARE—Louis McLane

MARYLAND.

Wm. Hayward, jun	*George E. Mitchell*
Joseph Kent	Raphael Neal
John Lee	*J. S. Spence*
Peter Little	Henry R. Warfield
Isaac McKim	

VIRGINIA.

Mark Alexander	Charles F. Mercer
Wm. S. Archer	Thomas Newton
Wm. Lee Ball	John Randolph
P. P. Barbour	*William C. Rives*
John S Barbour	Arthur Smith
Burwell Bassett	William Smith
John Floyd	Alexander Smyth
Robert L. Garnett	Andrew Stevenson
Joseph Johnson	George Tucker
Jabez Leftwich	Jared Williams
William McCoy	

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Hutchens G. Burton	John Long
H. W. Connor	*Willie P. Mangum*
John Culpepper†	R. M. Saunders
Weldon N. Edwards	*Richard D. Spaight*
Alfred M. Gatlin	*Robert B. Vance*
T. H. Hall	Lewis Williams
Charles Hooks	

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Robert B. Campbell	George McDuffie
John Carter	Joel R. Poinsett
Joseph Gist	Sterling Tucker
Andrew R. Govan	John Wilson
James Hamilton, jr.	

GEORGIA.

Joel Abbott	*John Forsyth*†
George Cary	Edward F. Tattnall
Thomas W. Cobb†	Wiley Thompson
Alfred Cuthbert	

KENTUCKY.

Richand A. Buckner	*Thomas P. Moore*
Henry Clay†	*P. Thompson*
Robert P. Fletcher	David Trimble
Francis Johnson	*David White, jun*
John T. Johnson	*Charles A. Wickliffe*
Thomas Metcalfe	

TENNESSEE.

Col. A. R. Alexander	*J. C. Isaacs*
Col. Robert Allen	*James B. Reynolds*†
John Blair	*Col. J. T. Sandford*
John Cocke	*James Standifer*
Gen. Samuel Houston	

OHIO.

Mordecai Bartley	Thomas R. Ross
Philemon Beecher†	John Sloane
John W. Campbell	Joseph Vance
James W. Gazlay	*S. F. Vinton*
William McLean	*Elisha Whittlesey*
Duncan McArthur	*William Wilson*
John Patterson	*John C. Wright*

LOUISIANA.

William L. Brent	*Edward Livingston*
H. H. Gurley	

MISSISSIPPI—Christopher Rankin

INDIANA.

Jonathan Jennings	*John Test*
William Prince	

*The elections in two districts are yet to be had.

‡One to be elected in the room of W. B. Rochester, who accepted the appointment of circuit judge.

ILLINOIS—Daniel P. Cook

ALABAMA.

John McKee *George M. Owen*

Gabriel Moore

MISSOURI—John Scott

MICHIGAN—*Gabriel Richaud.*

ARKANSAS ———

FLORIDA—*Richard McCall*

Election of a Pope.

We translate, from the Constitutionel, of the 30th August, the following historical details as to the election of popes, which, in actual circumstances, seem to us of interest. *N. Y. American.*

The election of a pope is an important affair in Christendom. The manner of giving a head to the church has, like all other earthly things, undergone changes. The first four popes designated their own successors; after that, the clergy of Rome rendered themselves masters of the election. The emperors of the west, the Greek kings, the successors of Charlemange, afterwards obtained a share in the election; but the Romans, gradually shaking off their dependence on the emperors, no longer invited the foreign ambassadors to the election of the popes.

The clergy of Rome began, insensibly, to deprive the people of the share which they had, till then, in the election, and excluded them entirely towards the middle of the 12th century; finally, thirty-six years after, the cardinals began to arrogate to themselves the right of electing.

As soon as the holy father expires, the cardinal *Camerlingo*, in a violet dress, goes to his door, knocks at it three times, with a golden hammer, and at each time calls on the pope, in a loud voice, by his baptismal, family and papal names. After a short pause, he says, in presence of the clerks of the chamber and the apostolic notaries, who take a formal note of the ceremony, *he is dead then.* The fisherman's ring is then brought to the same cardinal, and broken with the same hammer. The fragments belong to the master of ceremonies. Finally, he goes to take possession of the Vatican, in the name of the apostolical chamber, accompanied by the clerks of the chamber, habited in black. After having established his authority in the palace, he sends his guards to seize the gates of the city, of the castle of St. Angelo, and the other gates; and when he has insured the safety of Rome, he leaves the Vatican in a carriage, preceded by the captain of the pope's guards, and having beside him the Swiss, who ordinarily accompany his holiness. When this march begins, the great bell of the capitol is rung, which, as it only rings on such occasions, announces, to the whole city, the death of the sovereign pontiff. Meanwhile, the officers of St. Peters, with the chaplains of the deceased pope, take care to have his body embalmed. They afterwards dress it up in pontifical robes, the mitre on its head, and expose it for three days on a state bed. At the expiration of these three days, it is carried, in the evening, to St. Peter's, the burial place of the popes, with the ordinary funeral pomp.

The corpse remains exposed for nine days, in that church, to the view of the people; it is afterwards placed in a cypress coffin, which is closed in one of lead, and finally in a third, of pine, and remains deposited in the chapel until a mausoleum can be built for it, or it can be transported where the pope desired.

In this interval, the cardinals hold many meetings in order to regulate the proceedings of the conclave, and to elect, by ballot, the officers who are to do the necessary service of that conclave. The ninth day of the obsequies, the funeral oration is pronounced in St. Peter's. The nine days of the pope's obsequies being expired, the cardinals assemble the next day at the church of St. Peter, and the elder cardinal says the mass of the Holy Ghost for the election of the new pope. Then a prelate pronounces a discourse in Latin, exhorting the cardinals to choose a person worthy of so eminent a place. After which the principal master of ceremonies, takes the papal cross. He is followed by the musicians, singing *Veni Creator*, and by the cardinals, two and two, each according to rank, who go, personally, to the conclave, which is prepared for them in the Vatican.

The conclave occupies a portion of the Vatican, that immense palace, of which the name alone inspires respect. It begins at the gallery over the portico of St. Peter's, and extends along to the right hand. Through the whole length of the first apartment, and of the corridors which traverse it, there are several large rooms, separated from each other by wooden partitions. The spaces between these partitions are called cells; each cell consists of different small rooms and cabinets, each cardinal has, for himself and his *conclavists*, one—the chamber, which he occupies, is only large enough to hold a bed, five or six chairs and a table.

When the cardinals enter the conclave, they go to the Sixtine chapel. The bulls concerning the election of popes are there read, and the cardinals swear to observe them. Afterwards the dean of the sacred college represents to it the importance of following the prescriptions of the bulls. This done, the cardinals, who wish to dine at their own palaces, are then permitted to leave the conclave, under a promise of returning there in the evening. The master of the ceremonies then gives them notice that they must not shut themselves up in the conclave, unless prepared to remain there, according to the ordinances of the bulls, as long as it lasts.

The hour of closing the conclave being arrived, the first master of the ceremonies rings a small bell, to notify the ambassadors, princes, prelates and other distinguished persons, who may be present, to retire. Every body having withdrawn, the doors and windows are *built up, except a small aperture for the admission of light. The only communication with the exterior is by means of boxes, turning on pivots, such as are seen in convents. If a cardinal desire to leave the conclave, either from indisposition or any other serious cause, it is permitted; but he thereby loses his vote. Those cardinals who have not gone in, have three days, after the commencement of the conclave, to decide whether they will join it or not; after which they are no longer permitted to do so; but are considered as being at Rome *incognito.*

The next day, the elder cardinal addresses a discourse to his colleagues, to exhort them to go seriously to work for the election of a pope. The same day they begin, and the cardinals hold their assemblies in the chapel, for voting, without discontinuing, morning and evening. The assembly is thus convened. A master of the ceremonies goes through the whole conclave, every morning at 6 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, ringing

*This *building up* is a formality which, according to the apostolical constitutions, is essential to the validity of the election. Hence great care is taken to keep the conclave close.

a little bell, and exclaiming *ad capellam, domini*—(to the chapel, my lords). Every evening the same master of ceremonies announces, with his little bell, the hour of retreat, saying, *ad cellam, domini*—(to your cells, my lords). There are four acknowledged forms of election, according to different times. The first is by compromise; the second by adoration or inspiration; the third by ballot, and the fourth by *accessit* or approaches. The third, by closed ballots, is the form now in use. In the midst of the Sixtine chapel, before mentioned, a long table is placed, having at each end two vessels filled with ballots. Cups to receive the ballots are placed on the table. The cardinals, being all assembled, go by seniority and deposite their ballots, whilst those attending the sick, if any, go to receive their ballots in their cells. All the ballots being given in, one of the cardinals, the head of an order, that is to say, either a bishop, a priest or a deacon, turns them out on the table, and one of the tellers opens the ballots, and reads aloud the name written thereon. Thereupon the other tellers mark off, on the list of the cardinals, (which lists are daily renewed), the number of votes for each, and he who unites two thirds of the votes, is reported canonically elected.

There are many circumstances which concur in the choice of such or such person for pope. The sacred college is divided into factions; and, according to the number of cardinals made under each pontificate, is the number of factions. The emperor, the kings of France and Spain, and other powers also have their factions, composed of cardinals born their subjects. The chiefs of these factions are those whom the king entrusts with this secret. Generally, the chiefs of factions are sure of the votes of those depending upon them, and if two or three chiefs of factions, however little numerous, agree, they can control the election. Hence, the sovereigns named, and who take a great part in the election of the pope, cause the cardinal, whom they do not approve, to be excluded; and, once excluded from the pontificate, he scarcely ever reaches it. There are only the three crowns, above named, who have this right of exclusion. Thus the cardinal, who is charged with the secret of his crown, makes his protest, in the name of his master, that he will not have such a cardinal, being well informed that he is not well inclined to his interest: but it must be observed that only one cardinal can be excluded by each crown. And here it is that all the Roman policy is displayed; for, (for instance), as soon as it is perceived that such or such a power wishes to exclude a certain person, another, not more agreeable, and to whom it is almost certain that a negative will be given, is almost invariably proposed. * * * * *

When the tellers have ascertained that any cardinal has two thirds of the votes, then one of them, raising his voice aloud, with a grave intonation, proclaims the name of the cardinal. In a moment all the cardinals on his right and left separate from him. His consent is then asked to the election which has been made of him; which being given, the cardinals, beginning with the eldest, make their adoration, by kissing the foot and then the hand of the elect. Then the first cardinal deacon, preceded by the first master of ceremonies, and by the musicians, who sing *Ecce Sacerdos Magnus*, goes to the stand, whence the popes dispense their blessing, in the portal of St. Peter's, in order to apprize the people of the election of a pope, which he does in these words: "I announce to you tidings of great joy, we have a pope—it is the most eminent cardinal N. N. who takes the name of N" The great culverin of St. Peter's is then discharged as a signal to the castle of St. Angelo, which immediately salutes with all its artillery, and all the bells of the city begin to ring. The people tear down the enclosures of the conclave, and pillage whatever they can meet with; so that whatever the cardinals wish to save, they take care previously to put away.

Views of Russia.

The following, from a late London paper, is apparently written with more than an ordinary degree of force and intelligence:

"Within the last few years, the policy of Russia has been apparently changeable and even contradictory. By turns it has been a Bonapartist, English, liberal and counter revolutionary, protecting liberty without comprehending it, and warring against revolutions when she has nothing to fear from them. After watching Turkey for years, as a hawk does its prey, ready to pounce on it, she turns away and leaves the Greeks to their fate at the very moment when the divisons of this ill fated empire invite her to spoliation and conquest. Some people attribute all this to the inconstant disposition of a monarch, whose caprice is law, and who pursues one object after another as, in default of principles, his fancy directs. His policy is for them personal, not Russian. According to the enthusiasm of the moment, he is the champion of European deliverance or of counter-revolution; now panting for the reputation of magnanimity towards a suffering people, and now preferring the stately dignity of protector of their tyrants.

"He has forsaken Greece, that he may watch over Europe. He has left the paths of conquest, marked out by his predecessors, for the personal gratification of displaying his diplomatic talents and his elegant figure, once a year, in a congress of sovereigns. People, who think thus, attribute the late change to trifling motives, and say that, unable to invade Turkey, or combat the revolution in Spain, at the head of a Russian army, he amuses himself by making revolutions among his own countries. Other persons, however, who regard the influence of general interests as more powerful than the influence of individuals, see, in the conduct of the Russian cabinet, the suggestions of a profound and deep laid policy, rather than the caprices of the monarch.

"The general and national interest of Russia is conquest, and, if Alexander could invade Turkey, he would not be contented with nominally superintending the affairs of Europe. He does not keep an army of 500,000 men, always ready to support divine right, which, in his own dominions, is never disputed. The shores of the Bosphorous, (the object of the wishes of Russia), will give her both sea and sun. In the statement of Peter the Great, which still dictates the conduct of his successors, he recommends Russia to be kept continually in a state of war, that the people may be converted into soldiers, and ready to combat at the first signal. In pursuance of this recommendation, the whole nation is military; the peasantry are soldiers—and the nobles are officers. The army which Russia keeps on foot, is quite disproportionate to her means, unless engaged in schemes of conquest.

"Peter also recommended the Russian dominions to be extended towards the north, along the Baltic, and towards the south, along the Black sea. Alexander has, in consequence, taken Finland, incorpo-

rated Poland in his dominions, and the advanced posts of Russia are placed at Asoff and Odessa.

"Peter advised, that jealousy of one another should be nourished among the neighboring powers, that they might overlook the aggrandisement of Russia, that anarchy should be encouraged in Poland, its diets and the elections of its kings placed under Russian influence, and the country gradually dismembered, till it was wholly subjugated.

"Peter, in continuation, says, take care, either by force or intrigue, to mix in all the quarrels of Europe, particularly in those of Germany. Preserve the alliance with Austria; flatter this power in its favourite notion of predominating in Europe, and encourage it to engage in wars that may weaken and ruin it. Admirable counsel! which seems to have been as equally well followed as the rest of Peter's humane, and, for an emperor, quite proper directions.

"Peter recommends the royal family of Russia, to intermarry with the sovereigns of Germany, in order to multiply family connexions in that country, and augment Russian influence. The present emperor is married to a princess of the house of Baden; his brother Constantine's wife, is a princess of Goburg; his brother Nicholas has married a Prussian princess; his brother Michael is to marry a princess of Wurtemburg; and his sisters are married, one to the duke of Welmar, another to the king of Wurtemburg, and a third to the prince of Orange.

"Peter finally recommends, that religion should be employed to gain an ascendency over the Greeks; that the emperors shall take the title of their protector, and acquire, as head of the Greek church, the sacerdotal supremacy over them. Our readers may, perhaps, see in this some evidence of the general mode in which the union of the church and state is established; and for what purposes those persons, who, as legislators, undertake to avenge the outraged honor of God, pretend to be attached to religion.

"It is evident, from the whole policy of Russia, that the views of Peter, the barbarian, have been punctually followed. The cabinet of Russia keeps large armies on foot, extends its conquests and its alliances, and does not allow even a newspaper to be published on the continent of Europe, unless it can control the editor. Alexander mixes in all the affairs of Europe. In 1815, he promoted a popular movement to embarrass its sovereigns, and then embraced their cause, to make himself their protector, and encourage them in those schemes of despotism, which he knew would make them odious to their subjects. To preserve internal tranquility, prevent his boyards, his hetmans, and all the thousand barbarian chiefs, who hold rule in his dominions, from setting up each his independent throne, Alexander must engage them in some common pursuit, which has the name of being for the general interest, while it gratifies their individual ambition and their taste for wealth. Conquest is such a pursuit, and the only one which can occupy them. He, therefore, or whoever is on the throne of Russia, must proceed in a career of conquest and aggrandisement. The instant he stops he will find enemies at home. Discontent and rebellion have already begun to manifest themselves, from the inaction of the preceding year. The insurrection of the Greeks was an excellent opportunity, which the greater part of his subjects loudly called on the emperor to profit by. But England and Austria interposed, and he was obliged to desist, because it was inconvenient at the time to quarrel with them. The west of Europe was not then sufficiently embroiled. The quarrel between the sovereigns and their people was only in its infancy. It was necessary to blow up the flames in Spain, to find occupation for England, and to involve Austria with Italy and with the small states of Germany and Switzerland. With so much dearer interest at stake near home, England cannot now make any great exertions to keep Turkey out of the claws of the Russian eagle. Austria dare not move a regiment towards the east, and Russia is preparing to conquer Turkey. The year of delay has not been a year of inaction. The means of conquest have been got ready; Turkey also has been weakened by continued dissensions, and will now fall an easier prey. The recent change in the Russian administration is the first step towards an avowed change in the policy of Russia, and the ancient hereditary projects of its cabinet, will now be pursued with more vigor than ever. The queen dowager and the Russian party have acquired increased influence by this change, and the emperor, unable at present to extend his dominions towards his north west frontier, seems determined not to allow the opportunity to escape, of adding to his territory in the other direction. Already the signal is given for a march towards the Bosphorus; the emperor is to be at the head of his troops, and Constantinople is probably the glittering prize which he holds out to stimulate their valor and ambition."

Prussian Constitution.

On the first blush of the following article, translated from the Paris Journal de Debats, one would suppose that the king of Prussia was about to turn *liberal!* but it appears, on closer examination, that he has only adopted an easy mode of raising taxes and extending his oppression.

"His majesty, in order to give to his faithful subjects a new and durable pledge of his paternal affection and confidence, has resolved to establish a connexion of the states of the monarchy, and, with this purpose, to introduce the "*provincial assemblies of the states,*" according to the spirit of the ancient German constitutions, and such as the actual character of the monarchy and wants of the age demand.

"A committee, over which the prince royal presided, was charged by his majesty with the organization hereof, and to deliberate with the men of experience in the various provinces. Upon the report of this committee, his majesty ordered, on the 5th June as follows: 1. Provincial states shall be established. 2. The possesion of landed property shall be required as a condition to be members thereof. 3. The provincial states are the legal organs of the different classes of subjects in each province. In virtue of these dispositions:—1. His majesty will communicate to them, for their deliberation, the projects of laws which shall particularly concern their respective provinces. 2. He will also, while there is no assembly of the states general, communicate to them the projects of all laws, of which the object may be to effect any change in the rights of persons or property; or in the taxes, as far as they concern the provinces. 3. His majesty will receive from the provincial states petitions and complaints, which may relate to the welfare, or particular interest of any one province, or a portion of one; he will examine them, and communicate his decision thereon. 4. The ordinary affairs of the province will be left to the care of the states, subject always to the superintendence and sanction o. his majesty."

The Infernal Trade.

STARVATION OF NEGROES.

From papers laid before the British parliament.

Extracts from the last reports respecting the progress of efforts to suppress the slave trade on the coast of Africa, forwarded to the admiralty and to earl Bathurst, by Sir W. Mends.

Spanish schooner Yeanam,
River Bonny, April 16.

I have the honor to forward an account of my proceedings up this river. Having crossed the bar, soon after daylight yesterday, about seven o'clock, I observed seven sail, (two schooners, four brigs and one brigantine), lying at anchor off the town. When about four miles from them I hoisted the colors, and when I had advanced within long range of them, the two schooners, their broadsides having been previously brought to bear on us by springs on their cables, commenced firing without showing any colors. They were immediately afterwards joined by two brigs and the brigantine, under French colors. When I was near enough for the shot to take good effect, I returned the fire from the boats having guns, at the same time advancing under a heavy fire of round, grape and musketry from these vessels, and, in about twenty minutes from the commencement, succeeded in boarding and taking possession of the whole of them, as follows, viz:—

Spanish schooner Yeanam, 306 tons, eight long eighteen pounders, two long nines, fifty-five men and *three hundred and eighty* slaves.

Spanish schooner Becua, 180 tons, eight long eighteen pounders and one long nine, forty-five men and *three hundred* slaves.

French brig Vigilant, 240 tons, four twelve pounder carronades, (all of which were brought over on one side for her better defence), thirty men and *three hundred and forty three* slaves.

French brig Petite Betzey, 184 tons, four nine-pounder carronades, twenty-five men and *two hundred and eighteen* slaves.

French brigantine, L'Ursule, 100 tons, four nine-pound carronades, twenty-seven men and *two hundred and forty seven* slaves.

I have not been able to learn accurately the loss on their part, but, from what I can understand, there were sixteen killed, besides several badly wounded, on board this schooner. The slaves, I am sorry to say, suffered, also, from these dastardly Spaniards, when they, themselves, were afraid to stand, having put muskets into their hands, with which they fired up the hatchway, and were killed by our people in returning it.

The small schooner, when I took possession of her, *had a lighted match hanging over the open magazine hatch,* left by the crew when they deserted her, and who, when no hope remained of their preventing her falling into our hands, merely to gratify a diabolical feeling of revenge for their defeat, would have blown up three hundred poor fellows, *ironed in the hold.* This fact will show you of what these villains are capable, and makes me credit the brag of some of them, that, had they got the better of us, it was their determination, if possible, to put us all to death.

(Signed) GEO. W. ST. JOHN MILDMAY,
Lieut. of H. M. S. Iphigenia.

Enclosure in No. 6, (forwarded to earl Bathurst).

Memorandum—The enclosed list proves, most incontestibly, the existence of the slave trade, to an enormous extent, on this coast; and the particular circumstances of atrocity, which have come to light, respecting the "San Jose Hallaxa," also prove that its attendant horrors are not diminished. This vessel affords a striking display of the cold-blooded villainy of those who are engaged in the slave trade and of the wretchedness and misery which their unfortunate victims are doomed to suffer.

The "San Jose Hallaxa," a schooner, under seven tons burthen, was captured by his majesty's brig "Thistle," in the river Calabar, and it appears, by the acknowledgement of the master, that he shipped, at Duke Ephraim's Town, on that river, *thirty* slaves; that he had gone to sea with that number on board, intending to proceed to Prince's Island, but not having been able to make that port, he had returned to Calabar, having his provisions and water nearly expended, after having been at sea five or six weeks.

During this voyage, *ten* unfortunate objects of his avarice, not being able to procure sufficient nourishment to satisfy the cravings of nature, had been relieved from further sufferings *by starvation!* One poor female, in the absence of food, *had existed on salt water until her faculties were destroyed and she became raving mad;* but even the deplorable and affecting state of insanity did not shield her from the brutal outrage of her oppressors, who, with a view of stifling her cries by frequent repetition of the lash, *flogged her to death.* The owner of this vessel and the purchaser of these human beings is a woman! Donna Maria de Cruz, daughter of the notorious Gomez, formerly governor, in the name of his most faithful majesty, of Prince's Island, and now holding the appointment of fiscal and member of council. This woman is known to the mixed commission court, having been under their cognizance some time since as proprietor of the Conceiçoa, condemned by the British and Portuguese judges.

Lieutenant Hagan, with the greatest humanity, removed the surviving slaves on board his majesty's brig; and, having found the 'San Jose' not sea-worthy, ordered her to be destroyed.

Western Commerce.

(COMMUNICATED FOR THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.)

LIST OF STEAM BOATS

At this time employed on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers—with their tonnage—together with the place where, and the year in which they were built.

Names.	*where built.*	*tons.*	*wh built.*
Alleghany	Pittsburg,	—	1819
Alabama	Fort Stephens,	219	1818
Alexandria	New Orleans,	60	1819
Arkansas	New Orleans	51	1820
Balize Packet	Pittsburg,	50	1819
Belle Creole	Cincinnati,	122	1823
Beaver	Clarksville,	136	1819
Cincinnati	Cincinnati,	157	1818
Columbus	New Orleans,	450	1817
Calhoun	Kentucky,	130	1818
Cumberland	Pittsburg,	146	1818
Congress	Wheeling,	160	1822
Courier	Louisville,	119	1820
Dolphin	Pittsburg,	146	1820
Eagle	Cincinnati,	118	1818
Exchange	Louisville,	212	1818
Expedition	Pittsburg,	235	1819
Eliza	Cincinnati,	66	1821
Elizabeth	Brand'gh Ferry,	243	1817
Fidelity	New York,	150	1821
Feliciana	Philadelphia,	408	1820
Fayette	Louisville,	314	1819
Florence	Clarksville,	60	1822

Favourite	Pittsburg,	263	1822
Gen. Clark	Clarksville,	214	1818
Gen. Pike	Cincinnati,	250	1819
Gen. Harrison	Louisville,	—	1819
Gen. Neville	Pittsburg,	120	1822
Gen. Green	Cincinnati,	305	1820
George Madison	Pittsburg,	198	1817
Hecla	Cincinnati,	124	1817
Hornet	Brand'gh Ferry,	118	1820
Hope	Louisville,	75	1821
Henry Clay	Kentucky,	190	1819
Indiana	New Albany,	120	1821
Louisiana	New Orleans,	102	1818
Leopard	Clarksville,	70	1822
Maysville	Maysville,	209	1818
Mobile	New Orleans,	145	1820
Manhattan	New York,	428	1819
Maid of Orleans	Philadelphia,	193	1818
Mercury	Steubenville,	15	1819
Missouri	Kentucky,	176	1819
Mandan	Clarksville,	127	1819
Mississippi	Mobile,	379	1819
Miami	Cincinnati,	30	1822
Magnet	Louisville,	180	1823
Neptune	New Orleans,	50	1821
Nashville	Cincinnati,	194	1822
Olive Branch	Pittsburg,	312	1819
Osage	Cincinnati,	144	1820
Paragon	Cincinnati,	355	1819
Post Boy	New Albany,	230	1819
Providence	Kentucky,	375	1819
Pittsburg	Pittsburg,	120	1823
Pennsylvania	Pittsburg,	107	1823
Pittsburg and St. Louis Packet	Pittsburg,	120	1823
Ramapo	New York,	146	1819
Rifleman	Louisville,	230	1818
Rocket	Louisville,	79	1821
Rufus Putnam	Marietta,	60	1822
Rob Roy	Cincinnati,	240	1823
Robert Fulton (steam ship)	New York,	500	1820
Rambler	Pittsburg,	120	1823
Steubenville	Steubenville,	150	1823
Superior	Steubenville,	70	1823
Sciota	Gallipolis,	150	1822
Tamerlane	Pittsburg,	307	1818
Thomas Jefferson	Wheeling,	224	1819
Telegraph	Pittsburg,	109	1818
Teche	New York,	295	1820
Venture			
Vesuvius	Pittsburg,	390	1811
Volcano	New Albany,	217	1818
Vulcan	Cincinnati,	257	1819
Velocipede	Louisville,	109	1820
Virginia	Wheeling,	150	1820
United States	Jeffersonville,	645	1819

AVERAGE RATES OF PASSAGES ON THE *Ohio and Mississippi.*

From Cincinnati to New Orleans, 1480 miles, 8 days, $25.

From New Orleans to Cincinnati, do. do. 16 do. $50.

From Cincinnati to Louisville, 130 miles, 15 hours, $4.

From Louisville to Cincinnati, do. do. 30 do. $6.

From Cincinnati to Pittsburg, 449 miles, five days, $15.

From Pittsburg to Cincinnati, do. do. sixty hours, $12.

From Cincinnati to Wheeling, 358 miles, five days, $14.

From Wheeling to Cincinnati, do. do. two days, $10.

Estimate of the amount of products

Which descended the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, the growth of the year 1822—the produce of the whole of the state of Ohio, (except that part bordering on the lake), two thirds of the state of Kentucky, one half of the state of Indiana, and a small part of the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

	Est. tons.	*Est. cost.*
12,000 hhds. tobacco	7,500	$500,000
10,000 do. hams and shoulders, green	4,464	350,000
12,000 do. and boxes bacon	2,700	210,000
4,000 do. corn meal, kiln dried	1,700	24,000
50,000 bbls. pork	7,000	350,000
4,000 do. beef	535	24,000
300,000 do. flour	27,000	900,000
75,000 do. whiskey	10,800	500,000
5,000 do. beans	450	7,500
3,000 do. cider	430	9,000
6,000 do. apples	400	9,000
100,000 kegs of lard	2,250	250,000
25,000 firkins butter	550	125,000
2,000 bales hay	350	2,000
2,000 casks flaxseed, 7 bushels to a cask	360	4,000
3,000 bbls. linseed oil	400	57,000
5,000 boxes window glass	200	25,000
25,000 do. soap	560	75,000
10,000 do. candles	225	50,000
3,000 bbls. porter	400	15,000
60,000 lbs. ginseng	27	15,000
50,000 do. beeswax	22	12,500
10,000 kegs tobacco	580	60,000
65,000 lbs. feathers	29	16,000
Tons	68,932	$3,590,000

There are many articles of export not included in the above schedule, such as iron, iron castings, salt, gunpowder, white lead and other manufactured articles, of various descriptions, the amount of which could not be correctly estimated, for want of adequate data.

It is estimated, that produce and manufactured articles, to the amount of upwards of one million of dollars, have been shipped from Cincinnati and its immediate vicinity, during the year ending in April, 1823—principally the production of what is termed the "Miami country." Among the articles from Cincinnati, are—"types and printing materials $10.000; paper 15,000; cabinet furniture 20,000; chairs 6,000; hats 6,500."

"Within the last year every store and warehouse has become re-occupied by business-men—generally by those who were unconnected with the late embarrassments. All purchases are now made for cash, and, at no period within the last ten years, have we witnessed so numerous and active a population, or so great a number of new buildings in a state of progress."

CHRONICLE.

Maj. gen. Brown has returned to Washington from his visit to the north, much improved in his health.

Com. Rodgers, with doctors Washington, Marshall and Harris, have left New York in the U. S. schr. Shark, lieut. com. Stevens, for Thompson's island. A late letter says that the island has become healthy.

Capt. Creighton has been appointed to the command of the Cyane, which vessel is to relieve the Constitution in the Mediterrancan.

Thompson's Island, &c. Lieut. Carter ought to have been added to the melancholy list of deaths at Thompson's Island. He was, like the rest, an excellent officer.

The U. S. ship John Adams has arrived at Norfolk, from Thompson's island—during her cruise and while at the island, she lost ten officers and men, by sickness, the most of whom were included in the aggregate of deaths given in our last.

Died, on the 3d inst. at Burlington, New Jersey, *Joseph Bloomfield*, a soldier of the revolution, formerly a member of congress and governor of that state, and also a brigadier general in the army of the United States during the late war. And, on the 29th ult. *Jesse Franklin*, a revolutionary patriot, and late governor of the state of North Carolina.

Pirates. The schooner Junius, of New York, from Honduras, with a cargo of cochineal, indigo and leather, valued at 100,000 dollars, was captured off the Colorados on the 23d July last, and finally carried to Dog Island, *by orders received from St. Barts.* and there run ashore and completely plundered, after which she was given up to the captain and crew, and has since arrived in the United States.

The Porto Rico privateers carry on a most daring warfare against the commerce of the United States. The brig Otter, owned, vessel and cargo, by Messrs. William Gray and Henry Gray, of Boston, has lately been taken by them and condemned, under the groundless pretence that she was fitted out as a privateer. She had a cargo of 30,000 dollars; only twelve men, all told, two carronades, two swivels and ten muskets.

Indian battle. By way of St. Louis we learn, from St. Anthony, that an engagement has recently taken place between the Sac and Sioux Indians, in which the former had 7 killed and 12 or 15 wounded, and the latter, 11 killed and 12 wounded.

Interior movements. Accounts from St. Louis state, that some of the Scotch and Swiss emigrants, planted by lord Selkirk on the Red river of Hudson's Bay, are making their way to the United States, finding the severe climate of that latitude unbearable.

Tobacco. The *frosts* last week made sad havoc on the tobacco plants. A Georgetown paper says that 30,000 hogsheads have been destroyed. Some of the most opulent planters of Prince George's county have lost every plant! The Annspolis Republican says that about one third of the crop of Anne Arundle, and the adjacent parts of Prince George's, had been secured, the season for cutting having arrived, and that the produce was large; but the other two thirds was wholly destroyed by the frost on the night of the 29th ult. "The leaves were stiffened with the cold, the succeeding sun turned them black, withered and ruined them entirely." This great loss will bear very heavily on the tobacco-growing counties of Maryland.

Michigan. Mr. Gabriel Richaud, a Roman catholic *priest*, has been elected a delegate to congress from this territory. This is, probably, the first instance of the kind that has occurred in the United States.

New York. A ship of 700 tons, called the Splendid, was launched, last week, at New York. She is designed for the East India trade, and thought to be the largest merchant vessel ever built in that port.

Navigation and commerce. It is mentioned in a Boston paper, as a proof of the active commerce which centres in that bay, that, on Sunday morning last, there were counted, from the piazza of the Nahant hotel, two hundred and nine sail of vessels in sight at one time, without including sail boats.

Natchez. The Washington Republican says—We deeply sympathize in the affliction with which this place is visited. To the accounts hitherto published, of the force and severity of the disease, we now add, from a private letter, with the perusal of which we have been favored, an account of its *peculiarity*.

"There is no uniform mode of attack," says the writer. "Some become suddenly wild and frantic, even while pursuing their ordinary business, and apparently perfectly well, so that it requires the strength of four or five to hold them. Others are differently affected. Pains, violent and excruciating, attack the head, back and limbs—violent pain and burning skin succeeds; vomiting and great irritation of the stomach—weakness, and death. One of our physicians, a most respectable young man, was taken in a singular manner. His spirits were unusually excited—he laughed—danced—and sung all the songs he knew of, and appeared to be perfectly happy. Other symptoms soon occurred, which too plainly indicated his situation. He was soon numbered with the dead!"

To this account of the peculiar character of the disease, which has made Natchez desolate, is added the following:

"You can form no idea of the distress and suffering in this city. Coffins can hardly be had for the dead. Carts, going in from the country on business, are seized for the purpose of carrying out the bodies. The sick frequently lie down and die without remedy, and not a soul to hand them even a cup of cold water!"

The same letter confirms the previous statements as to the number of, (3 or 400), which remain, out of a population of 3000. Every person that could has left the city. Yet, out of this remnant, as many as 8, 10, and even 13, die daily.

Rhode Island. Condition of "the Bank of the state," as laid before the legislature—

Specie,	$44,091	
Notes on other banks,	55,131	
Real estate,	16,294	
Due by other banks,	48,972	
Discounted notes,	417,987	
Total,		582,475

The demands against the bank are as follows:

Notes in circulation,	$267,857	
Deposites by the treasurers,	215,231	
Individual deposites,	17,425	
Amount of the credit of the branch at Knoxville,	50,246	
		550,759
Profits of the bank,		31,716

Baltimore. Amount of inspections in the city of Baltimore for the quarter, ending the 30th September, 1823—89373 barrels wheat flour; 7964 half bbls. do; 658 bbls. rye do; 61 half bbls. do; 468 casks and bbls. Indian meal; 1381 bbls, pork; 433 do. beef; 1 half bbl. do; 3162 bbls. herrings; 79 half bbls. do; 524 bbls. shad; 3353 do. mackerel; 195 half do. do; 26 bbls. salmon; 5 half bbls. do; 384 kegs butter; 311 do. lard; 262 casks domestic liquors, *large*; 2486 do. do. *small*; 284 do. foreign liquors; 218 do. oil, *large*; 392 do. do. *small*; 1055 ullages.

JOHN HARGROVE, reg.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM OGDEN NILES, AT THE FRANKLIN PRESS, WATER-STREET, EAST OF SOUTH STREET.